

"I'm Sorry, but I Can't Help It,"

Said a newsdealer when his customers asked in vain for the JOURNAL after 9 o'clock a. m. "You see," he continued, "the JOURNAL sells better than any other paper."

NEXT SUNDAY'S JOURNAL WILL BE A WONDER.

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PRICE ONE CENT.

BRITAIN CALLED TO ACCOUNT.

France Will Intervene in England's Planned Campaign in the Soudan.

Sanguine Colonialists Urge the Extension of French Senegal to Khartoum.

Important Interview Between Foreign Minister Berthelot and the Russian Ambassador.

WILL LORD SALISBURY BACK DOWN?

The Proposed Advance on Dongola Already Relinquished and on Lord Wolseley's Advice the Troops Will Not Be Sent Beyond Akshes.

By Julian Ralph.
London, March 17.—Whoever reads between the lines of the news from Europe this afternoon plainly sees that England must back down again and drop the Egyptian campaign or face a very ugly attitude of both France and Russia.

Yesterday Parliament more than half admitted the plan of advance as far as Dongola, today we read quite a different story. It is as follows:

"After consultation with Sir Evelyn Wood, Sir Redvers Buller and Sir Francis Grenfell, Lord Wolseley counselled the Government unless in a case of great emergency it would not be advisable on account of the impending hot weather and loss of the Nile to advance further than seventy or eighty miles to Akshes, some considerable distance this side of Dongola.

"Lord Cromer called attention to the difficulty of transporting supplies for a force of eight to ten thousand men beyond this place.

"No further advance, therefore, is deemed possible until the Nile rises in September."

Let us look across the Channel to the continental nations, in order to see if there can be any other reason than the sudden discovery of the impending hot weather for abandoning the plan which Under-Secretary Carson explained in detail to Parliament only last night.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE LIKE "BROTHER FOX."

We see Italy very grateful to England for her friendly activity, and Germany and Austria, the other partners of the Triple Alliance, lie low, like Brother Fox, and say nothing.

From the first France and Russia have felt decidedly uneasy.

Russia seeing Italy harassed in the field which lies exactly in front of the French path across Africa, the Czar hastens to show his friendship to Menelek with a decoration of a most distinguished order.

France, in her turn, speaks bitterly in every editorial mouthpiece against the greed and duplicity of the English, but this afternoon her resentment finds official expression in her Foreign Minister, M. Berthelot, having an interview with the Russian Ambassador, who, outside of Russia, is the Czar's most trusted servant, the result being that the French Government has decided to intervene respecting the English expedition.

ALL FRANCE AGAINST ENGLAND.

It is certain that the French Chamber will enthusiastically support such a policy irrespective of party, and although it is difficult accurately to predict the form of this intervention, it will probably be a demand for a specific declaration from Lord Salisbury as to the real motives of the proposed operations in the Soudan and also the date intended for the evacuation of Egypt.

It is evident that Russia and France will boldly undertake to pin Lord Salisbury down to a definite statement.

In Paris the Dongola expedition arouses and intensifies the former animosity to Great Britain, and it is evident very serious trouble is afoot unless Lord Salisbury puts on his customary armor of eelskin and slips through the fingers of his adversaries.

The French believe the reconquest of the Soudan will probably mean an indefinite occupation of Egypt. It blights the hope of the more ambitious French colonialists, who hope to extend French Senegal eastward to Khartoum and eventually to turn the English out of the whole Nile waterway.

So much are these wishes taken for realities that of any Paris bookseller you may buy maps of Africa with the whole west bank of the Nile from Wady Halfa up to beyond Khartoum colored in French pink.

The Manchester Guardian says it is widely believed that the price of the support given by Austria and Germany to England's remaining in Egypt is Great Britain's armed assistance to Italy, hence the Nile expedition. The statement made in the House of Commons yesterday by Mr. Curzon, Under-Secretary to the Foreign Office, the Guardian says, was merely a pretext.

The Italian press are very enthusiastic over the statement made by Mr. George

N. Curzon, Under Foreign Secretary, in the British House of Commons, yesterday in regard to the British expedition into the Soudan.

The Popolo Romano says it is impossible to exaggerate the importance of the statement. For the first time, the paper says, the British Government proclaims to Europe her alliance with Italy.

WAY TO KASSALA OPEN.

The Italian Government is informed that a large Italian caravan has reached Kassala. It met with no opposition from the Dervishes.

M. Berthelot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, had an interview with the Marquis of Dufferin, British Ambassador in Paris, this forenoon, and asked the reasons for Great Britain's sending an expedition to Dongola.

He pointedly called Lord Dufferin's attention to the gravity of the consequences of such a step.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Curzon read the telegrams received at the Foreign Office by Lord Cromer, British Diplomatic Agent in Egypt, upon which the Government based its decision to advance upon Dongola.

The telegrams included information that Osman Digna was advancing into the Suakin district, that merchants who had made their escape from Berber reported that the Dervishes were preparing to attack Murad Wells, and that a large force of Mahdists had left Omdurman for Dongola.

DERVISHES ON THE WAR PATH.

The telegrams also contained a dispatch from the British Consul at Suakin, announcing the rehearsal of the activity of the Mahdists under Osman Digna and stating that the Dervishes were raiding Tokar and had reappeared at Shikat, and that the Mahdi had proclaimed a holy war against the Italians and forbidden them to engage in trade on the Berber coast.

Mr. Curzon said that the Italian Government has informed the Government of Great Britain that it views with pleasure the advance of the British expedition upon Dongola, which could not be otherwise than an advantage to the Italian at Kassala.

No pledges, however, had been exchanged, he said, in regard to mutual assistance.

COURTING BRITAIN'S AID.

Premier di Rudini Demands the Reinstatement of Italy's Honor—A Vote of Thanks to England.

Rome, March 17.—The ceremonies in the Chamber of Deputies today when the Marquis di Rudini, the new Prime Minister, presented to the Chamber the newly formed Cabinet, were grave and imposing. Four hundred deputies were present. A large crowd had gathered outside the building and cheered for Deputies De Felice and Bosco, the Socialists who were elected members of the Chamber while serving terms of imprisonment for connection with the Sicilian riots, and who were released from confinement under King Humbert's recent proclamation of amnesty.

THE PREMIER'S SPEECH.

Premier di Rudini began his address to the Chamber thus:

"Our first thought turns to the brave soldiers who have fallen in Africa in defense of the flag. Let us send a message of sympathy and hope to those who are still maintaining the honor of Italy in that country. Events of which Parliament will have to judge have led our sons to disaster due to want of military preparation. Whoever is responsible for the disaster will be punished."

The Premier in his speech dealt the death blow to the policy of the Government's acceptance of proposals for peace with Abyssinia, and announced that the Government would ask for a credit of 140,000,000 lire for the purpose of continuing the campaign until Italy had obtained an honorable position.

He rejected the policy of colonial expansion, but, he said, it would be dangerous to Italian interests to renounce the territory of the Tigre. Still the Government did not wish to impose an Italian protectorate upon Abyssinia.

The Government, he declared, sought order internally and fidelity to the Triple Alliance. The Premier's speech was greatly applauded, the Radicals having been especially pleased with his statement in opposition to colonial expansion. Other groups, however, found the Government's intentions in Africa, as outlined by the Premier, absolutely contradictory.

"The late Ministry," the Premier continued, "ordered the opening of negotiations for peace. We have continued the negotiations, and will still continue to treat, but we will not accept any conditions except such as will restate the national honor."

In the Senate to-day a motion, supported by the Marquis di Rudini, thanking the British Parliament for its sympathy, was passed amid great cheering.

SOCIALISTS IN HIGH GLEE.

An enthusiastic reception was given by the Socialists of Rome last evening to Deputy Giuseppe de Felice, Garibaldi Bosco and Dr. Nicolo Barbato, the Socialist leaders, who have been serving terms of imprisonment for participation in the Sicilian riots and were released by the operation of the King's recent proclamation of amnesty.

De Felice and his companions arrived here last evening and took a carriage at the station. An immense crowd of Socialists who were at the station awaiting their arrival cheered them repeatedly, and finally made a rush for the carriage, unheeded the horses and dragged the vehicle containing the liberated leaders to their hotel, the crowd meanwhile cheering for socialism and denouncing ex-Premier Crispi.

Signor De Felice made several speeches, in which he declared that when he left the prison he was still more of a revolutionist than when he entered it. Signor Bosco declared that it was his duty to return to Sicily and resume his work in the Socialist propaganda. He had come to Rome, he said, because he believed that Rome ought to be the headquarters of the Socialist party.

MORTON-ALLISON AGAINST MCKINLEY.

A Powerful Combination Effected to Defeat Ohio's Favorite Son.

His Utter Rout at the Convention Confidently Looked for as the Result.

Advances for the Locking of Arms in the Great Contest Came from the Western Man.

THE GOVERNOR'S FRIENDS JOYFUL.

They Figure That the First Break in the Ranks of the Apostle of Protection Will Be Followed By a Stampede for the New-Made Ticket.

Albany, March 17.—Morton and Allison have made a combination. This was the news brought to Albany to-day. Negotiations looking toward this result have been under way for several weeks, and to-day, it was said, a conclusion was reached.

This is the most important move against McKinley that has yet been made. The combination is expected to prove of great strength and the ticket that it will endeavor to nominate will be Morton for President and Allison for Vice-President. The result of the reception of the news was that the Governor's friends were feeling quite cheerful to-day and predicting McKinley's utter rout at the convention.

The calculators, in making their estimates, acknowledge that McKinley is in the lead; that Reed has the next highest number of delegates; that Allison is third, and that Morton brings up in the rear with 120 delegates behind him. Allison, his friends say, has about 120 votes, with a great leaning toward him on the part of Western States, among them Illinois and Minnesota. Assuming that McKinley will have 320 votes on the first ballot and Morton and Allison have 250 votes between them, McKinley's strength would not be so excessive. The belief is that McKinley will have all his strength in the first ballots. The combination expects that several ballots will be taken and that McKinley, having the greatest number of delegates, will be the first to lose some. The theory is that any break in the McKinley ranks will be followed by a stampede and that the Morton and Allison combination will sweep the deck.

MCKINLEY'S DISCOURTEOUS FIGHT.

Political plans of this kind frequently fail, but the Morton people count for success on the great antagonism felt toward McKinley by all his rivals. When the canvas for delegates began several months ago the first understanding was that candidates would not invade the State of their respective rivals, Mr. McKinley and his friends have ignored this arrangement. They have broken into New York. They are industrious in Maine. They are active in Pennsylvania, and they have invaded Iowa. The McKinley fight has been aggressive, and his competitors think discourteous.

Because of the enmity felt toward McKinley by all the other aspirants for the Presidential honors, the parties to the Morton-Allison combination are confident that when convention time arrives McKinley will not be able to get any of the delegates pledged to either Reed, Morton or Allison. They also think that as soon as McKinley begins to lose delegates there will be found some candidate who, feeling he cannot be nominated, will consent to any arrangement which has for its purpose the defeat of McKinley. The Morton-Allison managers estimate that they will control the largest number of votes next to McKinley, and think that if a break should come they would be able to swing a majority of the delegates.

Mr. Morton's friends think that Allison would make a strong running mate because of his geographical location and his popularity in certain quarters in the West. They call attention to the fact that Senator Allison drew a tariff himself, one which McKinley used as a guide when he prepared his measure.

ORIGIN OF THE COMBINATION.

The negotiations which led to this combination were of an extremely delicate character. It is understood that the first advance came from the Allison managers. They suggested Allison and Morton as the ticket. Mr. Morton's managers replied that Mr. Morton, under no circumstances, would again be a candidate for Vice-President, that he wanted either the Presidency or nothing, and would even permit the nomination of McKinley, rather than secure his defeat by taking second place on the ticket.

The presumption is that the Allison folks, fearful that McKinley might be successful unless something definite to head him off was decided upon, agreed to the Morton-Allison ticket rather than have McKinley the lucky man. Mr. Allison's friends figured that if McKinley were nominated for President, the candidate for Vice-President

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CAMPBELL SAYS "NO" WITH EMPHASIS.

The Ex-Governor Will Not Be a Candidate for the Presidency.

He Sounds a Strong Note of Warning to the Democrats of the Country.

A Split in the Convention at Chicago He Declares Means the Death of the Party.

THE MAN WHO BOLTS IS A TRAITOR.

If All Are True to Themselves, Whether Defeated or Not, He Says There Is Still a Chance for Future Success.

Washington, March 17.—Ex-Governor Campbell, of Ohio, to-day gave to the Journal his views on the Presidential situation as it affects the Democracy. The opinions of this distinguished Democrat are characterized by vigor and directness. "You may say with all the clear emphasis that English is capable of, that I am not and will not be a candidate for the Presidential nomination at Chicago; nor will my name be placed before the Democratic Convention," he said.

That settled the point. One glance into the clear, frank eye of Ohio's former Governor, showed the sincerity of his words and the firmness of the purpose he announced. Ex-Governor Campbell is not a candidate for a White House nomination. Continuing on the general condition of the Democratic party, Governor Campbell said: "Every true Democrat should, however, rally at this crisis about the standard of the party. This talk of a possible split should cease. These are trying times for the Democracy. The party has met three bitter defeats since the victories of 1892. It has just as well not to ask why, or blow in the ashes of the past for reasons now. Those defeats have torn and stained and weakened us. If they are to be followed by a split in the convention and desertions at the polls, then are the days of Democracy numbered and the end is at hand. I say it with firmness, for it is my unqualified belief that should the party be split at the Chicago Convention the party has met its death. It is for that reason that I exhort every true man of the faith to stand by the Democracy through the next campaign. We may fail, but let us fail and fall together. Do not let us annihilate the party in advance by the suicide of a split."

A Bolter Is a Traitor.

"Every man who goes as a delegate to the next convention should go there pledged to himself to support the candidate and accept the platform of that convention. No matter who may be named to make the canvas, no matter what the platform may contain, they should be accepted, and the only hope of party continuation lies in their acceptance. A delegate who goes to Chicago with the intention to say if the majority agrees with him and accept his candidate or make his platform, whether on finance, tariff or what else, and who means to bolt if his notion of men and measures is voted down, is a traitor in advance. He has no business in the convention. He should stay at home."

"I prescribe no medicine I will not take. For myself I will say through the Journal that whatever the Chicago platform, and whoever the candidates, I will support both with heart and strength, and vote the ticket without a mark. I have my views on finance as full and clear as any man, yet I say to you that if next Summer's Democratic convention declares for gold monometallism and against silver in any form for all time, and then names an utter gold bug as the candidate for the Presidency, I will give my full and faithful support to the ticket, and do my best to put it through."

"If, on the other hand, the platform declares for independent free silver coinage, 16 to 1, silver monometallism if you please, and the utter death of gold as a money metal, and selects candidates to correspond, yet I give my heartiest support to the ticket and work with zeal and ardor to secure a victory. Yet I believe both of these proposals of finance would be wrong. I do not agree with either. But if the party is to live, if it is ever to see a national success again, men must learn that minorities must yield to majorities and that the treason of bolt and split must be done away."

THE WHIGS DIED FOR LESS.

"Take the situation at Frankfurt as a sample. I do not agree with Blackburn, we will say, in his views on finance. But had I been a Democrat in the Kentucky Legislature, I would have voted for him. And those Democrats who refused to vote for Blackburn after he was made the caucus and therefore the party nominee, to put it mildly, did wrong and mistook their mission mightily. If the same tactics are to obtain at Chicago that were fashionable

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GRAPPLED BY A MANIAC MINER.

Two Colliers Have an Awful Struggle for Their Lives Underground.

The Madman Lighted a Dynamite Fuse, Then Attacked the Men with a Knife.

Just as They Were Being Overpowered He Heard the "Demons" Calling and Flew.

HIS VICTIMS ESCAPED IN TIME.

The Lunatic Then Rushed to His Boarding Place, Jumped into Bed and Set it on Fire.

Shamokin, Pa., March 17.—Charles Green and Paul Talkoskie have just passed through an experience with Frank Tomsonia, a maniac miner, that they will not soon forget.

Tomsonia is thirty-eight years old, unmarried, tall and good looking. From his early youth he has been a devout member of the church. He attended each meeting never allowing one to pass without his presence, whenever that was possible. Tomsonia was an expert miner, and for four years had worked in Hickory Swamp colliery. Last week he attended a revival service, and according to his idea the minister did not give him proper recognition. This preyed upon his mind. He conceived the idea that the minister meant to strike his name from the church roll, and thus ruin his chances of going to heaven. He confided his fears to Green, a fellow-workman, but Green laughed at him. This seemed to impress Tomsonia all the more that there was a conspiracy afoot to conspire him to hell, and that Green was a party to it. Then he became morose, and muttered to himself as he worked. At his boarding place Tomsonia also acted peculiarly. He seemed to have an aversion to those with whom he had formerly been friendly, and shunned them, even threatening to do them bodily harm if they came near him.

On Monday Tomsonia, together with Green and Talkoskie, were put on the night shift. Last evening Tomsonia was more morose than usual. He went to the furnace room in the breast of the mine and stayed there. There was no light in the mine except that furnished by the single candle power oil lamps of the three, and Green and Talkoskie did not notice that Tomsonia had been transformed into a wild man.

Suddenly Tomsonia rushed down on the two with a drawn knife, crying: "You will lose my soul, will you? We'll see!" Before these words were fairly out of his mouth Tomsonia leaped upon the men and struck at Green, who caught the knife blow upon a shovel. The three then fell struggling to the floor. A second before the attack Green had lighted a dynamite fuse, and this began to sputter as the light progressed. Tomsonia seemed to have the strength of a demon, and cursed his supposed enemies as he fought. Neither of the madman's intended victims seemed able to cope with him. Talkoskie received a severe gash in his breast, while Green's right arm was badly cut.

In the meanwhile the dynamite fuse sputtered, and the two were manacled. Green and Talkoskie jumped to their feet and rushed into the gangway just as the dynamite exploded. Above the sound of the explosion the men heard the cries of Tomsonia, as he dashed along the passage toward the foot of the slope half a mile away. Both Green and Talkoskie were weak from their struggle and from loss of blood, and went home to have their wounds dressed.

Tomsonia, instead of going to the slope, got out of the mine by another route, and going to his boarding-house, jumped into bed with his clothes on. The other two were fast asleep. Shortly afterward Charles Grinders, the landlord, smelled smoke. This he traced to Tomsonia's room. Thinking the latter was at work, he broke in the door and saw Tomsonia lying on the bed, which was in flames. Upon seeing Grinders, the madman jumped up and howled:

"I am going to burn down the house and all that are in it. They are all my enemies, and want to see my soul lost!" He then tackled the astonished landlord, whose call for help brought assistance from half a dozen rooms, and Tomsonia was made a captive, after a struggle. The fire was then extinguished. This morning the authorities were informed of Tomsonia's doings, and Constable Daubert was sent to conduct him to Squire Kearney's office. On the way the madman endeavored to escape, and, although ironed, nearly succeeded. Physicians were summoned, and they pronounced Tomsonia suffering from acute insanity.

The afternoon he was taken to the Danville Asylum, where he was placed in a straitjacket.

Kaiser Feeling Russia's Pulse.

By Henry W. Fischer.

Berlin, March 17.—It is definitely announced to-day that Kaiser Wilhelm will meet King Humbert at Genoa on next Thursday.

The Emperor and the Empress attended a banquet this evening tendered in their honor in the Russian Embassy. Many notables were present. Late to-night His Majesty held a long, exclusive interview with Count Osten-Sacken, the Ambassador, and it is believed that Russia's attitude toward Abyssinia was the interesting topic.

MR. ASTOR APOLOGIZES.

Begs Lady Henry Somerset's Pardon, and Pays for Saying She Was Enough to Drive Any One Crazy.

By Julian Ralph.

London, March 17.—To-night brings a confirmation of the story that Mr. William Waldorf Astor has completely knuckled down to Lady Henry Somerset. They have settled the libel case by a private agreement, by which it appears he must have granted everything she demanded.

Lady Henry was not after money, and Mr. Astor was plainly convinced that the glory of the cause, made famous by the most eminent lawyers of England, was not worth the risk of an eventual decision against him.

His opponent is a very rich woman. She has immense estates in Herefordshire and Surrey, and is owner of a considerable slice of London.

Representatives of the parties in the case met yesterday and Mr. Astor promised to publish an apology in the Pall Mall to-morrow and in twenty other newspapers. He also agreed to bear the whole cost of Lady Henry's proceedings up to the moment of yesterday's agreement. Her Ladyship's friends assert that neither personal nor pecuniary motives were at the bottom of her course of action. She simply insisted on defending the reputation of her pet charity, Her Home for Inebriates, at Dorking, Surrey, is not an extensive institution, yet she founded and conducts it, and believed herself injured materially in the support she counted on for the Home by reason of the comments in the Pall Mall Gazette at the time of June Cakebread's detention there.

One of Mr. Astor's contemporaries says to-night: "Since the publication a fortnight ago of the action taken by Lady Henry many financial supporters of the Home who had been influenced by the Pall Mall article have expressed their intention of contributing funds as heretofore, and Lady Henry is of the opinion that the position of the Home will be strengthened by what has taken place."

DOES ARMOUR WANT HIM?

An American Confesses in London to Having Robbed the Chicago Pork Packer and Spent the Money.

By Julian Ralph.

London, March 17.—George Ennis Wilson is regarded in London as a sure enough "Yankee" because of his direct style of doing business.

He went to Great Scotland Yard to-day and remarked to Sergeant Fuller behind the desk that on February 14 he embezzled \$230 from the Armour Company, of Chicago; that he came to England to spend the money, and that, now that he had spent the money, the fun was over.

"And that is all."

He was taken to Bow street and remanded to see whether America desires the return of her prodigal son.

SALISBURY WONT HELP.

Declares That the British Government's Patronage of a Subscription for the Armenians Would Do No Good.

London, March 17.—In response to the proposal made to him by the Armenian Relief Committee that a national fund, under the auspices of the Government, be started for the assistance of the suffering Armenians, Lord Salisbury says that the policy of distress in foreign countries has invariably emanated from private liberality or local authority.

He adds that he is of the opinion that no advantage would accrue from Government assistance.

PAVING A WAY FOR PEACE.

Venezuela Will Make a Concession and Re-establish Relations with Great Britain.

By Julius Chambers.

Washington, March 17.—It is no longer denied, even by the secretive officials of the State Department, that the Venezuela boundary dispute is practically settled.

England and the United States have reached an amicable understanding.

Minister Andrade, of Venezuela, expects to receive a budget of official mail from his Government to-morrow and it may contain advices of great importance with regard to the final adjustment of this long protracted contention. The indications are that Venezuela will consent to separate the "Uran incident" from the boundary dispute, despite her numerous protests of the past that the two questions were inseparable.

Such a concession on the part of Venezuela would pave the way to the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between that Government and Great Britain.

The statement first published in the Journal, that the Venezuelan dispute was virtually settled, is now accepted in all quarters. Now, after the Journal has given information of one of the most important achievements of modern diplomacy, evidence accumulates on every hand to demonstrate its accuracy. For instance, it is admitted by officials of the Administration that England would not prepare for the contemplated Soudanese campaign if she were not absolutely certain that not even a remote danger of any trouble with the United States exists.

To sum up the situation, England will be enabled to avoid the humiliation of withdrawing from her demand for indemnity from Venezuela on account of the Uran incident and she will be permitted to escape from an official recognition of the Venezuelan Commission. Thus the way will be opened for her to meet most amply with what Venezuela and the United States consider the just demands of the South American republic without suffering any humiliation or loss of dignity.

MORGAN ASSAILS DUPUY DE LOME.

Spain's Minister Scathingly Arraigned for Misquoting the Senator.

Secretary Quesada's Word Declared as Reliable as That of the Spanish Envoy.

Cardinal Gibbons, Accompanied by Two Priests, Listen to the Senator's Vigorous Speech.

MALE GIVEN ANOTHER REBUKE.

Senator Morgan Is as Unstinted in His Praise of the Cuban Junta as He Is Bitter in Denouncing the Minister.

By Julius Chambers.

Washington, March 17.—"Anybody's word is as good as Dupuy de Lome's," was the text of Senator Morgan's remarks in the Senate to-day, during his discussion of the Cuban question. He secured the floor to-day at 1:55 to continue his speech begun yesterday. The diplomatic gallery was well filled, as were the others. Cardinal Gibbons, accompanied by two priests, was escorted into the Senators' gallery by Mr. Gibson, of Maryland. The Cardinal was an attentive listener. He wore his beret, but after he had been in his seat for a short time he removed it.

Senator Morgan devoted nearly the whole of his time to-day in scoring the Spanish Minister for misquoting his speech delivered some days since. He also gave a direct slap to Senator Hale by saying that "Spain's only supporters were among the feudalists of Europe and America, and especially among the nouveau riches who hover over the Senate Chamber." Secretary Quesada's word, he said, was fully as reliable as that of Dupuy de Lome's, although it was not stamped with the approval of the Queen Regent of Spain.

During one stage of his speech Mr. Morgan had the Secretary of the Senate read a long extract from Senator Hale's recent speech supporting the claims of the Spanish Government, in defence of General Weyler and a general glorification of the humane policy of that Government as mapped out by that bogns cabegian alleged to have been sent by Prime Minister Canovars del Castillo. During the clerk's reading Mr. Hale sat reading a bright green circular handed him by Senator Wolcott, of Colorado. Mr. Morgan was bitter in his denunciation of the Spanish Minister and unstinted in his praise of the officials of the Cuban Junta in this city, who, he said, were men of just as high character as Dupuy de Lome.

TO SWEETEN HIS INVOCATION.

He began by speaking of the superstitiousness of Spain because she felt the sand sliding from under her feet, while "the Gen of the Antilles" was passing out of her grasp. Spain had sucked the orange well-nigh dry, until its sweetness was about all gone. Mr. Morgan spoke of the "fervid alusion to success" in the paper of the Spanish Minister, made public yesterday, and said that it was intended to sweeten the invocation for American sympathy and aid to crush the rebellion.

He spoke of the censorship of the cable between Cuba and America by the Spanish authorities, and said that, so far as the mails were concerned, he had been informed yesterday by a Catholic priest, who knew perfectly well both Spain and Cuba, that the mails between Cuba and the United States were constantly pending and their contents examined. It was perfectly well known, Mr. Morgan added, that all the telegraphic information from Cuba was doctored, unless it happened to be favorable to the Spanish cause. He had lost respect for a Minister who undertook to misquote a Senator as the Spanish Minister had misquoted him. He dissented entirely from the opinion expressed in the Senate that a foreign Minister in this country had the right to resort to the press for the purpose of affecting any matter pending in Congress, or in respect to any policy of the United States which he might consider to be offensive or injurious to his country. He characterized Senator De Lome's statement to the press as "a flagrant abuse of privilege."

Mr. Morgan read the historical incident of the interview between Jefferson and the French Minister, Sevet, and exclaimed, passionately: "Would to God that we had somebody here now who had a just conception of the constitutional rights of the different parts of the Government!"

"I have not asked," he continued, "for the dismissal of this Minister. Let him stay if he wants to. But I have a right to claim the protection of the Constitution of my country against any assault that may be made upon my votes or speeches. I have a perfect indifference to what Senator De Lome may say; but I am not going to subordinate myself quietly to any man in the world, but more especially not to a foreign Minister whose country is now being made a subject of serious examination in the councils of the Senate."

AN INDIRECT TRUST AT ASTOR.

In winding up his speech, Mr. Morgan was very severe on "American emigres in the great cities of Europe" who owned or controlled newspapers in London, Paris and New York, and who flared up when the Senate uttered a word of sympathy with Cuba; and he referred contemptuously to "the recent fiasco" of publishing an alleged dispatch from the Spanish Premier. He would comment to the Spanish Premier the proverb about the flea which torment those who would consort with the canine race. Every movement in favor of Cuba had the same effect, he said, on exiled Spaniards as a torpedo in the neck of a Spanish bull. He declared that he would rather be in the cabinet of a government with Gomey and Maceo than in the cabinet of a government with Balmain and Weyler. He proposed that the Government of the United States should

The Best Bait Will Catch the Most Fish.

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